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"HAIL SACRED POLITY, BY FREEDOM REAR'D!
"HAIL SACRED FREEDOM, WHEN BY LAW RESTRAIN'D!"
BEATTIE.

HUDSON, (New-York) TUESDAY, JULY 14, 1807.

Medical.

FOR THE BALANCE.

ADDRESS,

DELIVERED BEFORE THE

MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF COLUMBIA,

On the first Tuesday of June last,

BY THE VICE-PRESIDENT, DR. THOMAS BRODHEAD.

Published by request of the Society.

[We are informed that this address would have been offered for insertion at an earlier day, had it not been mislaid.]

GENTLEMEN,

OUR worthy president, in his address to this society at a former meeting, offered some learned and pertinent observations, upon the extent, usefulness and progress of the medical profession in general; in doing this, he directed your attention to its different branches, particularly to these of Botany, Chemistry, Anatomy and Surgery, and the theory and practice of physic.

The subject of my address to you at this time, will be much less extensive; I shall confine my observations simply to the subject of Fever.

The subject of fever is one which has engaged the attention of all ages, and I believe I may safely say of all nations; it is one which has drawn the united efforts of almost all the writers on medical subjects; and it is one which, I am persuaded, is not yet sufficiently well understood.

Febrile diseases, I am confident, constitute more than half the number of the catalogue of diseases to which the inhabitants of this climate may be said to be exposed; it is therefore a subject of the greatest importance, and merits our primary consideration.

My remarks thereon shall not extend to the different genera and species of fever, nor to the different symptoms, causes or methods of cure of any one particular species; they will merely extend to a correct explanation of the term itself, and to that state of disease to which it may with propriety be applied.

The theory of fever, hitherto so little understood, is rendered the more intricate and obscure, from the various unmeaning, indefinite and contradictory descriptions of this disease which have been given us in almost all the books of medicine.

I contend that it is essential to the true knowledge of every thing, that its name be in some measure descriptive of the thing itself, and that one thing should have but one name whereby it might be distinguished.

I contend, therefore, that it is particularly essential to the true knowledge of medicine, that the different appellations or terms by which different diseases are distinguished, ought to bear, with respect to each other, distinct and appropriate significations, and that they ought to be in some measure descriptive of the diseases themselves.

I am not here prepared to expatiate on this point so fully as I could wish; but may perhaps on some future occasion, find opportunity to make such additions as I may then deem requisite.

All the medical writings which have yet fallen under my observation on the subject of fever, differ widely and specifically in the definition of the term, and until some precise meaning be attached to it, we must forever remain ignorant of its proper theory.

It is needless for me at this time to enter into a full detail of the different descriptions of this disease which have been given by the different authors; it would necessarily swell this address beyond the limits of my present design.

Dr. Cullen, in his first lines, deems it essentially necessary that several symptoms and appearances shall combine to characterize a state of fever: some suppose that fever consists, in any irregular, or morbid state of excitement; that it is an effort of nature to expel peccant humours; that it is an increase or diminution of direct or reverse associate motions; that any increase in the frequency of the pulse, may be called fever; whereas others again suppose, that any preternatural accumalation of heat upon the surface or any other part of the body, may properly be considered a state of fever. This latter opinion, is, however, at the present day, supported with more warmth and fidelity, than any of the others which I have enumerated. But all these do not yet, in my opinion comport with the literal signification of the term.

The term fever, is a simple primitive word; it strictly implies an augmented velocity of the blood with heat. From this definition of the word (which I verily believe to be correct,) I must infer that all fevers, are diseases of increased action; that they consist in an increase of the momentum of the blood.

I shall here proceed to shew from the following series of observation and reasoning, connected with the literal signification of the term fever, already offered, that the several descriptions of this disease given by different authors just now enumerated, are altogether erroneous and improper, that particularly the opinion held forth of a preternatural accumulation of heat upon the surface, or any other part of the body, alone, constituting a state of fever, is absurd and fallacious in the extreme.

Pneumatic chemistry teaches us, that it is through the medium of the lungs, that we receive a certain vital principle (viz. heat) calculated to support the spring of action; that in proportion the dilatations and contractions of the heart and arteries, will be, the frequency and fullness of respiration; that when the actions of the heart and arteries are augmented, from any stimulating or initiating causes, so that the blood moves in them through a greater area, with greater velocity in a given time;

in that same proportion will the respiration be more full and frequent, and consequently in like proportion will the quantity of heat accumulated be greater.—This establishes at once the propriety of the definition of the term, which I have offered, and satisfactorily shews that an accumulation of heat in the body necessarily follows an increase of the momentum of the blood.

It must now appear evident, that there can obtain no excessive accumulations of heat in the body through the medium of respiration, unless the heart and arteries act with unusual force, and the blood contained in them, moves with unusual velocity—for it is well understood, that an increased velocity of the blood alone (such as we observe in some diseases of debility) can never produce any increase in the quantity of heat—because, then the volume of air inspired is not greater than natural (nay perhaps less,) and the quantity of heat decompounded, and received with it will be in its exact proportion if, (as may possibly be agreed from the circumstances of continued fever with weak pulse,) an increased velocity of blood was alone adequate to the unnatural production of heat, why is this then not universally observed in all diseases of debility? why does not then a morbid accumulation of heat always supervene in tubes and inanition with many other like species of disease? but on the contrary here we generally find the temperature of the body below its natural state.

We must therefore from the sum of those arguments collectively, deduce the following unavoidable conclusions:

1. That the literal definition of the term fever, viz. an augmented velocity of the blood with heat, can in no instance whatever apply to diseases of debility even if an increased temperature of the body shall have happened.

2. But that by increased velocity of the blood with heat is meant, a state of disease wherein there is an unceasing momentum of the blood.

Admit even for a moment that the definition would apply to either; what then would be the inference, the term fever would then be made to signify two direct opposite conditions of action, *i. e.* it would be made to signify diseases of increased action, and diseases of diminished action. That the term fever only implies heat, and that the existence of that in the body alone, under any circumstances whatever constitutes a state of fever is in itself one of the greatest absurdities in nature; as well might we apply the term to the heat which is imparted from the combination of the combustible substances without the body, as to the excessive accumulation of it without action, within the body.

In all diseases of inflammatory or increased action, the heart and arteries act with unusual energy, and the blood contained in them, moves with unusual velocity.—But in all diseases of weakened or diminished action, the heart and arteries act with low energy, and the blood contained in them moves sometimes with lesser, but oftener with greater than usual velocity.

I have already shewn from principles incontrovertible, that, whenever the energy of the heart and arteries; and the volume of blood contained in them is augmented (as in fever) a morbid accumulation of heat takes place; but, that whenever the energy of the heart and arteries, and the volume of blood contained in them is diminished (as in diseases of debility) no morbid accumulation of heat, from such a source can ever take place. It therefore appears fully manifest, that the definition of the term fever, viz. an augmented velocity of the blood with heat is intended to signify, and is only applicable to that state of the blood's velocity, wherein heat can be excessively accumulated, and wherein it invariably supervenes as a necessary consequence; but not to that state of the blood's velocity wherein heat can never be excessively accumulated, and wherein it never supervenes, unless from adventitious causes.

In the explanation of the term fever, the word (heat as mentioned) is not intended to compose any other part of the definition, than to shew in as clear a manner as possible, in what particular state of the blood's velocity, fever is produced, with which it is a usual and natural concomitant.

The unnatural production of heat, in that species of disease improperly denominated typhus fever which may perhaps be offered as an important objection to my doctrine, I shall adduce as a powerful argument in my favor.

Typhus fever (if you please to call it so) is a disease of profound debility in which the principal organs and functions of life have left their usual tone of action: the stomach and bowels may be said to be in a state of trepidity, as is evinced from their inaptitude to the operation of stimulants, from a total loss of appetite and from an almost unconquerable state of costiveness, the functions of the brain are imperfectly exerted, as is evident from the presence of typhomania, and the energies of the heart and arteries are materially diminished, as may be inferred from the smallness and frequency of the pulses; but here comes to our observation, this one adventitious, misplaced symptom, a preternatural accumulation of heat upon the surface of the body.

I have already remarked that if the term fever was applicable to diseases of diminished action, as well as to diseases of increased action, that then it would be made to signify two direct opposite conditions of action; I have likewise repeatedly remarked, that in diseases of increased action; there was always a morbid accumulation of heat through the medium of respiration, whereas in diseases of diminished action such accumulations could never take place.

From these and other considerations, the following important conclusions appear irresistable.

1. That the presence of an unnatural degree of heat in or upon the surface of the body, at any time soever can never constitute a state of fever, unless such heat be derived (as a natural event) through the medium of respiration, from an increased momentum of the blood.

2. That the presence of an unnatural degree of heat in the body at other times and under different circumstances of action is not referable to the same causes, and consequently is in no wise characteristic of a state of fever.

It being admitted that typhus is a disease of profound debility, in which there is a diminished energy in the action of the heart and arteries and consequently that the morbid increase of heat therein is not referable to the same causes, which produce it in diseases of excessive vigor. This phenomenon remains to be explained by a different mode of reasoning. The author of Zoonomia, among others, justly observes, that when any part of the system is subjected to increased action, another part, by direct sympathy will have its actions likewise proportionally increased, whereas a part (perhaps more distant from the centre of association) will, by reverse sympathy, be proportionally subjected to diminished action and vice versa.

This theory professedly applies in the present instance the torpidity of the stomach and bowels, with other important organs, in Typhus is one among the leading symptoms, the heart and arteries being in close connection with these organs, will by direct sympathy proportionally lose their tone of action, and constitute the weak and frequent pulse; whereas the skin and other membranous parts being more distant from the centre, association will by reverse sympathy recover an undue tone of action, from an accumulation of the vital principle (be it what it may) and constitute a morbid increase of heat.

Perhaps the doctrine of impeded respiration from a torpidity of the extreme exhalants, in direct sympathy with the other torpid parts may likewise here apply, which by retaining the perspirable matter and the heat collected with it, may under certain circumstances, cause an increased temperature upon the surface of the body.

The principles which I have now laid down in regard to typhus, are not only reasonable in themselves, but are confirmed by daily observations and experience.

If the morbid increase of heat upon the surface of the body in typhus was caused by a state of febrile action, than as was formerly practised every good effect might be derived from sudorifus diuritics, and all the ancient alixipharmic tribe of remedies, but on the contrary we find them not only useless and ineffectual, but baneful, whereas the most powerful stimulants, such as musk, opium, wine, &c. by restoring the due tone of action of the stomach and bowels and thereby removing every morbid symptom associated with them, effectuate every desirable purpose. Much mischief has no doubt been done, by the methods which have been heretofore adopted for the cure of typhus, and many other diseases of debility, where a morbid increase of heat upon the surface of the body often accidentally happens, an inattentive observer in such cases may doubtless often be apt to conclude that such increase of heat is caused by a state of fever, and may feel justifiable in prescribing such means as may tend to reduce the febrile action of the system and consequently the morbid increase of heat caused by it; but this is like pouring water on smoke to quench the fire from whence it proceeded.

Having now fully illustrated, that the morbid accumulation of heat upon the surface of the body in typhus or any other disease of debility, can in no instance be denominated fever, nor considered as in any

wise characteristic of a state of fever; and having likewise satisfactorily shewn that in diseases of increased action a morbid accumulation of heat always supervenes as a necessary consequence, and that, even then it can only be considered as symptomatic of a state of fever, we must conclude, and the conclusion is irresistable, that the term fever is only applicable to diseases of increased action, that it consists in an increase of the momentum of the blood.

Communication.

NEW-YORK & HUDSON PACKET.

A few months since, a company of enterprising gentlemen, in this city and New-York, conceived the plan of establishing a regular packet to ply between the two places, for the accommodation of passengers only. A very fine vessel (called the Experiment) has been built for the purpose, and is now nearly ready to commence running. She will start from this city for her first regular trip, on Sunday, the 26th inst. and from that time through the season, will leave Hudson every Sunday morning at precisely 8 o'clock, and N. York every Wednesday evening at precisely 6 o'clock.——Being calculated for passengers only, she is provided with every thing for their accommodation. Her cabin is very large, airy, well lighted, and commodious, and is furnished with the best of beds, bedding, provisions, liquors, &c. The proprietors have evidently spared no pains as to her construction, to render her one of the most pleasant, agreeable and best-sailing coasting packets in the United States. The following is an extract from the proprietors' advertisement:—

"Merchants and others, residing in the northern, eastern, and western countries, will find a great convenience in being able to calculate (at home) the precise time they can sail from Hudson and New-York, without being under the necessity of taking their beds and bedding; and those in New-York may so calculate their business as to be certain of comfortable accommodations up the river. Persons residing or coming to the different places on the river, south of Hudson, will be carefully taken on board, or set on shore, as the case may be. The very great improvements made within these few years on roads leading in almost all directions from Hudson, will add to the convenience and facilitate the travelling in this way."

The packet is commanded by Capt. Elihu S. Bunker, whose experience in the coasting business, and acquaintance with the river, is very generally known.

A friend to the Experiment.

Hudson, July, 1807.

Editor's Closet.

The editor of the *American Citizen* introduces the President's proclamation, with the following remarks:—

The proclamation will be read with uncommon interest: it contains an able exposition of the repeated wrongs which we have suffered from the navy of England, and of the unusual if not surprizing patience with which those wrongs have been endured. In interdiction, the President, feeling with the nation at large, has very properly gone to the extent of his power: but have we the means of carrying the Proclamation completely into effect; I do not mean the abstract means, for our resources, our power, our zeal, and our unanimnity are all great, but the *prepared* means—those which may be called unto *immediate and efficient action?* The interdiction is two-fold; it extends to the entrance of our waters and harbours, and to supplies after the entrance shall have been effected: the latter can and will be carried into complete effect. But suppose that in defiance of the Proclamation, the interdicted armed ships of his Britannic majesty enter our waters and harbours; where are our means to punish the aggression; to chastise the additional insult; where to drive them out? Let our citizens reflect upon the question, and adopt, promptly adopt, whatever measures may be necessary to remedy the evil. We want and must ultimately have an efficient armed force of *some kind*, and if the government will not provide one for us, why not, by *voluntary contribution*, prepare it ourselves.

This is not a time for temporising measures. We know enough of and have suffered sufficient from the British government. Negociation, *without the necessary previous steps*, would be followed by fresh outrages. We have long been amused by the British government and abused by its court martials. Should not Congress be immediately convened—intercourse suspended—an embargo laid, and the most prompt and vigorous measures of defence be adopted? We are a young and vigorous, a wealthy and powerful nation, and when our rights and honor are at stake (and they are at present) considerations of expence should be out of the question. A government that will not protect its citizens is unworthy of their confidence.

More in the same style.

Negociation!!—Referring to the late atrocious outrage committed on the Chesapeake, the Aurora of the 3rd inst remarks:

"It is said that the President has ordered the United States' schooner Revenge to be fitted out for the purpose of taking out dispatches to our minister at London. This is probable. The President would speak the language of the whole country in demanding an explicit disavowal from the British government of the outrage and murder perpetrated by order of one of its admirals; in demanding the surrender of the murderers to the justice of *this* nation, and in case of refusal, in recalling our ministers."

REMARKS.

"Can such things be
And overcome us like a summer cloud,
Without our special wonder?"

And are we to be thus perpetually cheated, laughed at, and wronged—wronged in the nicest point? If it be true that the President is preparing the *Revenge* (unlucky name!) to carry controversial *papers* to our ministers at London, we need no ghost to tell us what will be the issue of the negociation. The government of G. Britain WILL *disavow the outrage*—call a court-martial over Humphreys, and, perhaps, by way of cooling our ardor, over Berkley too—try them by military law, and acquit them!! There is no difficulty in all this; especially as in all probability we shall be very quiet after the acquittal is known. And what then? Was not Whitby tried? Was he not acquitted? Was he not promoted in the navy upon the acquittal? Nay, upon the back of that very trial, acquittal, and promotion, what has Humphreys done? And what will some other naval villain do after the trial and acquittal of Humphreys? How long are we to be the sport of these *degrading and unatoned insults?* Send the Revenge! The *Revenge* should be kept at home——Revenge, just and reasonable, should be retained for our own use. Congress should be convened—intercouse suspended—an embargo laid, and then, if England wants to negociate, let her send her ministers to us. In the meanwhile prompt and suitable measures of defence should be adopted; we must fortify or we must do worse——have a navy.

As to the "surrender of the murderers to be tried by *this* nation," that we have no right to demand. *The offence was not committed within our jurisdiction.* Besides, if it had been, what has been our practice? Was Whitby surrendered? He was not; and yet Whitby, according to our witnesses, which we believe to have testified the truth, *murdered Pierce within our jurisdiction.*—What are we coming to? Are we an independent nation?—*Ibid.*

More yet.

The British Squadron—Capt. Creighton, arrived here last night in four days from Norfolk, states that the British squadron was abreast of Hampton as he passed.

One of two things must be the object of this new position; either to add insult to outrage by bidding us defiance, or to attack the town. Here is a choice of evils of which we hardly know which is the worse. To plunder some of our citizens, murder others, and then audaciously and most provokingly to laugh at the rest for the DEFENCELESS STATE OF OUR NATION, I should deem as wicked on the one part and degrading on the other, as the other side of the alternative. I some time since said that if a nation would suffer itself to be kickt, we could assign no limits to kicking. Have we had kicking enough? Fellow-citizens, something must be done. If government will protect us, and that too without delay it were well, but if not, and I expect not, we must protect ourselves.—*Ibid.*

Names of the persons killed on board the Chesapeake.

Joseph Arnold, *city of Washington.*
John Laurence, *Pennsylvania.*
John Sharkley, *Do.*

Robert M'Donald, one of the seamen wounded on board the Chesapeake, has since died of his wounds.

The Conspiracy.

LETTER II.

CONCLUDED.

But, say the advocates of this despotic power, *by suspending the privilege of the writ of Habeas Corpus, it was never intended to deprive any man who might be accused, eventually of a fair and impartial trial. He would still have been confronted with his accusers, had the benefit of counsel, trial by jury, compulsory process to compel the attendance of witnesses in his favor: all the usual forms of proceeding would have been observed.* Mighty consolatory this to the unhappy victim, whom suspicion, or policy, or malice, has doomed to a long and dreadful imprisonment, and whose innocence, when his case is at last referred to a grand jury of his countrymen, is so apparent, that he is not even put upon trial! Still more consolatory to the wife, the children, of the wretch who, alike innocent, but with a body more frail, or a mind of keener sensibility, sinks a martyr to his sufferings! Good God! What is this but the practice of oriental despotism! *punish first, try afterwards!* You may not, indeed, apply the very punishment disignated by law to the crime alledged, but what punishment can be more severe to a man of generous mind, than a long and tedious imprisonment, involving not only a separation from all the objects of his friendship and his love, and ruin to his fortune, but perhaps, the yet more dreadful ruin of his reputation? Among the many objects of suspicion and, *therefore*, of imprisonment, it will naturally, be concluded *some*, at least, are guilty; to discriminate where no investigation is permitted, is impossible: were this investigation refused in a single instance, it would indeed be admitted as strong presumption of innocence, but being refused in all, public opinion has not even this guide: the guilty and innocent, therefore, are confounded, the first impression is unfavorable to all, and such is the folly of our nature, that the first impression, we know, is too frequently the last.—And this sacrifice of liberty, friends, fortune, reputation, perhaps life, *is necessary for the public safety!*—Never was there so absurd, so barbarous a doctrine!*—*But*, it is urged, *the bill which proposed these sacrifices would not have been perpetual; its operation would only have been temporary.* Temporary! When the Triumviri, sated at last with blood, commanded proscription to cease, were the unfortunate victims of their more than human barbarity, returned to life?—Did the opening grave restore its illustrious prey, give Tully back to the forum, to renew his philippics against his own murderer and the tyrant of his country, to plead again the cause of liberty and Rome? and the *repeal* of the suspension act—would it have repaired the ravages occasioned by that act? would it have made good the pecuniary losses, recompensed the numerous privations that the citizen had sustained? Would it have made amends for the alarm, the agitation, the dreadful anxiety that had been caused a beloved family? Would it, above all, have healed the wound which had been inflicted upon that jealous sensibility, which prefers death to suspicion, or cicatrized the lacerated heart of innocence and worth, which it had been sought to sully and degrade? The restoration of the reign of the laws would, indeed, have arrested the career of persecution; but to the victims of the arbitrary power that had preceded, the mischief would have been done, and done beyond redress. But admit that the effect, like the cause, would have been temporary: wherefore endure it, even for an instant? This *wherefore*, I defy the united wisdom of the senate to answer by one, solitary, unsophisticated argument. If I have shewn, or rather if the event has shewn, that the laws were fully adequate to the suppression of the dangers, we lately heard so much of, it has been shewn, by undeniable consequence, that the suspension bill was not *necessary*; and though we may submit, and submit with pleasure, to a considerable evil when it is the only mean of avoiding one still more considerable, a stoic himself would not welcome the slightest evil, without a similar recommendation.

The suspension of the privilege of the writ of *Habeas Corpus* was not only unnecessary, when it was proposed, but I assert never can be nesessary. In a despotic government, which rests, not upon the affections, the will of the people, but upon the bayonets of a mercenary soldiery; arbitrary imprisonment may be not merely an useful, but an essential instrument to its safety. Such a government all are interested in destroying, none in preserving: let a single spark be elicited, and in an instant it becomes a wide spreading conflagration. Here, therefore, those forms of legal process, which constitute the security of the subject, are, *indeed*, incompatible with the safety of the government: all must be promptitude, decision, energy, though the measures which follow, should involve in indiscriminate destruction the innocent and the guilty. But in a government like ours; the emanation of the will of all; which, of course, has public opinion in its favour, and in whose defence the arm of every citizen is ready to strike; can there be any pretence for the same desperate remedy? I answer, none. So long as the people remain attached to the government, no rebellion can be formidable to it; let that attachment be withdrawn, and it will be in vain that you seek to prop it up by arbitrary prerogatives; it will fall, and those very prerogatives will hasten its fall. I recollect some writer, I think Delolme, who endeavors to prove *that the liberty and security which may be enjoyed by individuals, depend entirely upon the greater or less solidity of the government under which they live*; but, with great respect for the ingenious author of *the constitution of England*, if I quote from him, I must reverse his maxim. I assert that the solidity of every government must depend upon, and will be in exact proportion to, the liberty and security enjoyed by the people; and I infer from this, that it is as unwise as it is unnecessary, in any event, to *lessen* that liberty and security.

Do those who maintain the necessity of suspending the privilege of the writ of habeus corpus, perceive how much they concede to despotic governments? All writers agree that this suspension is a temporary despotism: Blackstone calls it, *parting with liberty for a while*;* Montesquieu terms it, *casting a momentary veil over liberty, as it was customary to veil the statues of the gods.*† What then is a resort to it, at every alarm, but a tacit confession, that Republics deserve the reproach of weakness and imbecility, that they are incapable of resisting the slightest storm which may assail them, and that despotism is the only efficient government? For me, as I see no ground for openly paying this compliment to a government I abhor, at the expence of one I love, so I shall never approve the measure which implies it. So far from perverting justice, or enacting severe and unusual laws, still less violating the constitution every time we may suspect, or even have proof, that there are individuals among us, wicked enough to wish, and mad enough to seek, the overthrow of the government; if there were no other alternative, infinitely rather would adopt the language of the great Roman to the *incendiary of his* day, and say to the modern Cataline—*Purge quo cæpisti: patent portæ; proficiscere.—Educ tecum etiam omnes tuos, si minus quam plurimos.* Nor should I indulge the slightest apprehension at the impunity. In a country, where every man is so much interested in a government, that he feels an attack upon it a personal injury to himself, to discover a conspiracy, is to destroy it: not merely for the reason common to other countries, because the plans of the conspirators are broken and deranged, distrust and suspicion engendered among them, and thus almost insurmountable difficulties created to the renewal of their operations; but because that warning of the danger is thereby given to the people, which alone was necessary to prevent it.—A government thus rooted in the affections of the people can have no occasion for suspension bills, sedition laws, standing armies, and all those wretched expedients with which political empiricism would surround it, as the means of increasing its strength; but which, like the treacherous ivy that encircles the oak, instead of supporting it, furnish a covert for the worms that prey upon it, destroy its vigor and hasten its decay. So far from requiring the sword of despotic power, at every vain alarm, it needs it not under any circumstance: to every danger it opposes the broad shield of *public confidence*. This, this is the irresistable ægis, at sight of which rebellions vanish, conspiracies are

* He who would see this question—the right of society to sacrifice an innnocent member, under the pretence of *necessity*—discussed, at once, with genius and eloquence, may consult Rousseau I have not his book by me or I would quote him; but with him, execrate the doctrine as replete with cruelty, folly, impolicy and injustice. Does there occur one of those rare, extraordinary, and momentary cases, in which the destruction of an individual may benefit the community to which he belongs? Let the generous and high spirited patriot leap into the gulph with Curtius, or devote himself with Codrus: a grateful country will adore, posterity will extol the *voluntary* sacrifice.—But force not, O force not, the trembling, the reluctant, Iphigenia to the altar.

* Comm: on the laws of England.

† Esprit des Loix.

annihilated, and the impious assailant is turned into stone!

The suspension of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, is to be deprecated not only as unnecessary; not only as the source of partial or individual oppression; but as replete with danger to the whole system upon which our liberties depend. I consider it not an instrument of suppressing rebellion against the *government*, but an instrument by which government, whenever it shall be administered by corrupt men, may successfully carry on rebellion against the *people*.—Indeed, when I examine the admirable provisions of the constitution for the preservation of our rights; when I remark the cautious, slow, and solemn manner in which only it permits any of those provisions to be altered or amended; I am astonished at the irreconcileable article, which enabling congress to deprive the citizen of his only security against oppression, to tear from him the palladium of his rights, enables them to change, in a moment, the very nature of the government: and I recollect, with melancholy apprehension, that Achilles, vulnerable only in one little spot, still fell by the arrow of the assassin. Congress, indeed, consists of two houses, and one house is numerous. But does history furnish no example of legislative bodies, equally or more numerous being corrupted? It is full of them. Money, offices, are not the only agents of corruption; *party spirit* is more efficient than either. We have already seen our country convulsed by parties; *one* seeking its elevation like all minorities, by a rigid *devotion* to the constitution; the *other*, like most majorities, not hesitating at any *violation* of the constitution, whether by a sedition law, an alien law, or any other measure, deemed likely to maintain its ascendancy: and have we any right to imagine that the same thing will not happen again? The very nature of our government renders it impossible it should not. We shall always have parties; these parties will become every day, more violent, more currupt, and their views, however it may be concealed, more dissimilar. Let us suppose then, at some inauspicious moment, the most corrupt of these parties predominant: they find a man in the executive chair, either of their own faction, or profligate and artful enough to avail himself of any opportunity favorable to his ambition: they determine to crush all opposition to the measures they contemplate, not by laws abridging the liberties of speech or the press, but the comprehensive and more effectual means of imprisonment, and the privilege of the writ of *Habeas Corpus* is suspended! Do you perceive the revolution? That government whose measures we lately attacked, defended, praised, ridiculed, according to our different sentiments and humour, but which all really loved, because the very warmth of our disputes and unconcealed variety of opinions, were evidences of its freedom—that government is now radically changed! Invested with the most hateful and efficient prerogative of despotism; armed with the power of arbitrarily imprisoning every man it suspects, it hates or it fears—that terrible power which, like the lightning of Heaven, is felt, not seen by its victim; it demands unqualified approbation of all its measures, pronounces opposition to be treason! Every man who dares to question its justice, its policy, or to compare its acts with the constitution; every man who presumes to whisper his discontent, or to hold an opinion at variance with those in office; every writer who, urged by patriotism, seeks to recall the minds of his deluded countrymen to a sense of their condition; every printer who has virtue enough to make his press the vehicle of something more than panegyric upon the administration; is a suspected character, and every suspected character is hurried to the dungeon. Informers, base, cowardly, prostitute informers, the curse of a nation, spring up like mushrooms; all confidence between man and man, almost between brother and brother, is lost; discussion is at an end; the press is annihilated! And could ambition wish an happier crisis for its usurpations than this? Could it desire a more favorable instrument to its elevation than a law which would enable it to remove, without the appearance of violence, every man of ability, of virtue, and of patriotism, whose opposition was to be dreaded? The constitution, it is true, has declared that the public safety cannot require the suspension of the privilege of the writ *Habeas Corpus*, except in cases of rebellion or invasion: but if we have seen a bill for its suspension, pass one branch of the legislature, even at this day, upon the mere *rumour* of rebellion, is not possible that *mere rumour* may be the foundation of its passage, at some future time, through *both* branches? Besides, is the act of raising rebellion a secret to any government? a stampt act, an excise law, in short, a thousand convenient ways of raising one are always at hand. If it were deemed unsafe to *force* a rebellion, a feigned one would answer as well: let some half an hundred of their creatures resist a custom officer or a marshal in the secret, and the object is obtained.—The game is a stale one.—Should a suspension of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, ever be resorted to for the profligate purposes of party, a rebellion forced or pretended, were it even not one of those cases to which the constitution restricts it, would no doubt, be exhibited, with all the scenery and decorations calculated to produce effect.———In periods of tranquility, if the people be not already greatly corrupted, strokes of authority and arbitrary measures arrest attention, and lead to reflection. It is when their minds are terrified and alarmed by well exaggerated tales of plots, and conspiracies, and treasons; when their hearts are agitated and appalled by disasters, which, if unseen, are only therefore, to their imaginations, more terrific: that they perceive not that the excess of their fears precipitate them into dangers far more fatal than those they would have shunned.

I check the impulse which would lead me to pursue this subject. My object was less to investigate the *merits* of the constitution, than to shew that the constitution, such as it is, has been *violated*. I wished to call the attention of my fellow-citizens to the wanton infringement of their liberties proposed by the senate; I wished yet more to draw down their indignation upon the late alarming and dangerous resistance of the military to the civil authority. If I have succeeded, I shall consider the day, I have devoted to these letters, one of the best spent of my life; If I have failed, I trust, it has been from my want of *talents*, not from my want of *virtue*. In any event, I shall have discharged my duty to myself. I was born free, I trust I shall die free. But should it ever be my fate to see myself fallen from this *high condition*, my mind at least, shall not be corroded by the bitter recollection that I had either negligently slumbered over my rights or pusillanimously surrendered them.

AGRESTIS.

Proclamation.

BY THOMAS JEFFERSON,

President of the United States of America.

DURING the wars, which, for some time, have unhappily prevailed among the powers of Europe, the United States of America, firm in their principles of peace, have endeavored by justice, by a regular discharge of all their national and social duties, and by every friendly office their situation had admitted, to maintain, with all the belligerents, their accustomed relations of friendship, hospitality and commercial intercourse. Taking no part in the questions which animate these powers against each other, nor permitting themselves to entertain a wish but for the restoration of general peace, they have observed with good faith the neutrality they assumed, and they believe that no instance of a departure from its duties can be justly imputed to them by any nation. A free use of their harbors and waters, the means of refitting and refreshment, of succour to their sick and suffering, have at all times, and on equal principles been extended to all, and this too amidst a constant recurrence of acts of insubordination to the laws, of violence to the persons, and of trespasses on the property of our citizens, committed by officers of one of the belligerent parties received among us. In truth these abuses of the laws of hospitality have, with few exceptions, become habitual to the commanders of British armed vessels hovering on our coasts, and frequenting our harbors. They have been the subject of repeated representations to their government. Assurances have been given that proper orders should restrain them within the limit of the rights and of the respect due to a friendly nation: but those orders and assurances have been without effect: and no instance of punishment for past wrongs has taken place. At length a deed transcending all we have hitherto seen or suffered, brings the public sensibility to a serious crisis, and our forbearance to a necessary pause. A frigate of the United States, trusting to a state of peace, and leaving her harbor on a distant service, has been surprised and attacked by a British vessel of superior force, one of a squadron then lying in our waters and covering the transaction, and has been disabled from service, with the loss of a number of men killed and wounded. This enormity was not only without provocation

or justifiable cause, but was committed with avowed purpose of taking by force, from a ship of war of the United States a part of her crew, and that no circumstance might be wanting to mark its character, it had been previously ascertained that the seamen demanded were native citizens of the United States. Having effected his purpose, he returned to anchor with his squadron within our jurisdiction. Hospitality under such circumstances ceases to be a duty: and a continuance of it, with such uncontroled abuses, would tend only by multiplying injuries and irritations, to bring on a rupture between the two nations. This extreme resort is equally opposed to the interests of both, as it is to assurances of the most friendly dispositions on the part of the British government, in the midst of which this outrage has been committed. In this light the subject cannot but present itself to that government, and strengthen the motives to an honorable reparation of the wrong which has been done, and to that effectual control of its naval commanders, which alone can justify the government of the United States in the exercise of those hospitalities it is now constrained to discontinue.

In consideration of these circumstances and of the right of every nation to regulate its own police, to provide for its peace and for the safety of its citizens, and consequently to refuse the admission of armed vessels into its harbors or waters, either in such numbers or of such descriptions, as are inconsistent with these, or with the maintenance of the authority of the laws, I have thought proper in pursuance of the authorities specially given by law, to issue this my PROCLAMATION, hereby requiring all armed vessels bearing commissions under the government of Great-Britain now within the harbors or waters of the United States, immediately and without any delay to depart from the same, interdicting the entrance of all the said harbors and waters to the said armed vessels, and to all others bearing commissions under the authority of the British government.

And if the said vessels, or any of them shall fail to depart as aforesaid, or if they or any others so interdicted, shall hereafter enter the harbors or waters aforesaid, I do in that case forbid all intercourse with them or any of them, their officers or crews, and do prohibit all supplies and aid from being furnished to them or any of them.

And I do declare and make known, that if any person from, or within the jurisdictional limits of the United States shall afford any aid to any such vessel, contrary to the prohibition contained in this proclamation, either in repairing any such vessel, or in furnishing her, her officers or crew, with supplies of any kind, or in any manner whatsoever, or if any pilot shall assist in navigating any of the said armed vessels, unless it be in the first instance, beyond the limits and jurisdiction of the United States, or unless it be in case of a vessel forced by distress, or charged with public dispatches as hereinafter provided for, such person or persons shall, on conviction suffer all the pains and penalties by the laws provided for such offences.

And I do hereby enjoin and require all persons bearing office, civil or military, within or under the authority of the United States, and all others, citizens or inhabitants thereof, with vigilance and promptitude to exert their respective authorities, and to be aiding and assisting to the carrying this proclamation and every part thereof, into full effect.

Provided nevertheless, that if any such vessel shall be forced into the harbors or waters of the U. S. by distress, by the dangers of the sea, or by the pursuit of an enemy, or shall enter them charged with dispatches or business of their government, or shall be a public packet for the conveyance of letters and dispatches, the commanding officer immediately reporting his vessel to the collector of the district, stating the object, or causes of entering the said harbors or water, and conforming himself to the regulations in that case prescribed under the authority of the laws, shall be allowed the benefit of such regulations respecting repairs, supplies, stay, intercourse and departure, as shall be permitted under the same authority.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents and signed the same.

Given at the city of Washington, the second day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand [SEAL.] eight hundred and seven, and of the sovereignty and independence of the United States the thirty-first.

TH: JEFFERSON.

By the President,
JAMES MADISON, *Secretary of State.*

Hudson, *July* 14.

Be it our weekly task,
To note the passing tidings of the times.

THE TIMES.

On the subject of our national wrongs, we trust there is but one sentiment in the country. Men of all parties view the late conduct of the British on our coast, with mingled emotions of indignation and alarm. We are exposed and defenceless. War at this time would subject millions of our property to capture, and our sea-port towns to inevitable destruction. We have not an atom of naval protection. Our fortifications afford but the shadow of defence. We have scarcely guns enough mounted on our sea-coast to withstand the attack of a single ship of the line. And yet a spirit exists in our country that will not brook insult and aggression—a spirit that will impel us to avenge our wrongs at every hazard—a spirit.....but, hold !——this spirit, unless it be properly cherished, and receive a due direction from the government, is worse than nothing. It will but serve to expose us to fresh outrages from the British, and the contempt of the world. Let our government then arouse! The voice of the people is loud and distinct. From one end of the union to the other, the exclamation is .....WE ARE READY!

HUDSON MEETING.

The meeting held on Wednesday evening (see proceedings below) was one of the most numerous and respectable ever known in this city; and although composed of men of all parties, the utmost unanimity prevailed throughout the evening. The speech of Mr. Williams, in which he exhorted his fellow-citizens to "bury all their party animosities in the grave of their murdered countrymen; and to be ready, at any time, to REDEEM THE PLEDGE which they were about to give to support the government in measures of redress and punishment"—was received with great satisfaction, and followed by the most enthusiastic plaudits.

At a general meeting of the citizens of Hudson, held at the City-Hall of the said city, pursuant to public notice, on Wednesday, the 8th day of July, 1807, for the purpose of expressing their feelings and sentiments on the unparalleled outrage recently offered to the national sovereignty by the navy of Great-Britain—THOMAS JENKINS, Esq. Mayor of the said city, was unanimously elected Chairman, and H. L. HOSMER, Esq. unanimously appointed Secretary:—

The Proclamation of the President of the United States, and the Resolutions adopted by the several meetings of our fellow-citizens of Norfolk, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New-York and Richmond, having been read,

Resolved, unanimously, That this meeting concur with our brethren in the cities and towns aforesaid, and with the citizens of the United States generally, in feelings of indignation and abhorrence at the unprecedented and barbarous attack made on the United States ship of war Chesapeake, by the British ship Leopard, and that we unite with them cordially in the determination of supporting such measures of redress or punishment, as are or shall be adopted by our government, at every hazard of life and fortune.

Resolved, unanimously, That the proceedings of this meeting, signed by the Chairman and Secretary, be published in the newspapers printed in this city.

THOMAS JENKINS, *Chairman.*
H. L. HOSMER, *Secretary.*

The secretary of the navy has ordered all the gun-boats belonging to the United States, to be immediately fitted for service.

It is said, the commanders of the British ships of war on our coast, intend to consider the President's proclamation as a declaration of war, and act accordingly.

In consequence of a rumour that there was a British vessel lying at South-street wharf, in Philadelphia, loaded with guns, pistols, swords and other military stores, a number of citizens assembled there on Thursday evening and went on board for the purpose of ascertaining facts. Having satisfied themselves in these particulars, they unshipped the rudder, carried it into Chesnut street, and laid it down in the street opposite to the house of the British consul. Except the measures pursued to prevent the vessel putting to sea, we have heard of no injury being done.

The committee appointed at the town meeting on Wednesday last, have taken the above vessel into their care, and pledge themselves to an enraged and numerous multitude, that the brig shall not be permitted to sail until it is fully ascertained that she has no supplies of any kind for the British navy.

—

Norfolk, June 29.

On Friday afternoon one of the schooners which have heretofore attended the British ships of war, cast anchor near the fort, and immediately an officer left her in a boat and proceeded up the river to the British consul's. This information was soon spread through the town, and the effect produced may be easily conjectured. A number of boats put off from the wharves, after two of them had reached the boat, another officer who remained on board the schooner, hoisted a white flag, the signal for a flag of truce, for the first time, for certainly (and we can say so from our own knowledge) she did not come up as a flag of truce.

Before the officer had reached the British consul's, he was met by a number of citizens, who offered no personal violence, but apprehending it, or that the officer might be detained, the consul claimed the protection of the civil authority, and the sanctity of the character in which the officer had come. The latter ground was not tenable, as war does not exist, and again the vessel had not come up as a flag of truce ought. Respect however to the civil power, and sentiments of generosity, prevailed, and in about an hour after his arrival, the officer was put on board his vessel, without receiving the smallest injury, and immediately departed.

Yesterday evening the committee received information from Hampton, that an attempt to land at that place would be made from the British ships below—Nearly 300 citizens immediately volunteered their services to man the gun-boats, and proceed instantly to Hampton, and they will go off this afternoon, four in number. No place can be better defended by gun-boats than Hampton, on account of the bar, which prevents the access of large vessels. There may be no foundation in this belief, but the unprepared state in which the Chesapeake was attacked, inspires an uncommon vigilance and suspicion.

READER AND EDITOR.

—

BURR'S TRIAL.

Reader.—You are totally silent. Mr. Editor, as to the case of Burr, &c.

Editor.—It has not been in my power to re-publish a report of the proceedings, and the task of abridging would have been too laborious. But it is now, perhaps, immaterial. A long and tedious examination has at length ended in finding bills of indictment for *High Treason*, not only against Burr and Blannerhasset, but also against Jonathan Dayton, of New-Jersey, John Smith, Senator in Congress from Ohio, Israel Smith and Comfort Tyler, of this state, and Davis Floyd, of Kentucky.

Reader.—They have indeed made sweeping work. Are they indicted for treason only?

Editor.—Bills are also found against them all, for misdemeanors.

Reader.—When is Burr to be tried?

Editor.—The first week in August.

Reader.—Is he admitted to bail?

Editor.—No—bail was offered to the amount of 100,000 dollars, and refused. The court decided that thay had the *power* to bail him, but did not choose to exercise that right, under existing circumstances.

Reader.—I have heard a report that an attempt was made to indict Wilkinson for high treason.

Editor.—The report is true. The attempt was made; and he had a narrow escape, the grand jury being equally divided on the question.

Reader.—Were it not *treason* in me, I should almost presume to say, that I believe he deserved it.

—

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Reader.—Are there no late arrivals, Mr. Editor?

Editor.—Yes—but they furnish nothing of importance. London dates have been received via New-Bedford, to the 22nd of May. An article under date of May 18, may be deemed interesting at this juncture.—It states that the transports that were at Portsmouth have been ordered to the Downs to receive troops immediately—that 10,000 foot and 4,000 horse are to be embarked—that 4 companies of artillery have been embarked at Woolwich—and that 3 troops of gunner-drivers are also under orders for embarkation.

At the last dates, the seige of Dantzic had not been raised. It was defended with great vigor.

An opinion prevailed in Holland that Austria would declare war against France.

Toasts, drank by the federalists of this city, at Mr. Stocking's, on the late anniversay of our independence:—

1. The Day.
2. The memory of Washington.
3. The memory of Hamilton.
4. Adams, Jay, Pinckney, and King.
5. May the next patent granted by our president be a process for converting fifty gun-boats into one ship of the line.
6. The Leopard and the Chesapeake—Let our feelings on this occasion be announced only by the thunder of our cannon.
7. The federal sentiment—"Millions for defence, not a cent for tribute."
8. Party spirit—may it never interrupt social intercourse, nor paralize the arm of our government.
9. Connecticut and Delaware, faithful found amongst the faithless, faithful only they.
10. Agriculture, Manufactures & Commerce.
11. Wilkinson and Burr—May traitors be detected and punished.
12. The American Eagle—May she again soar in triumph, although now her wings are clipped by economy, her beak battered, and her talons clouted by presidential pusillanimity.
13. Democracy and Jacobinism—That eternal sleep to them, which they have promised to their votaries.
14. Columbia County—May it always be *signed* by federalism, not *marked* by democracy.
15. Thomas Addis Emmet—May the Genius of America frown contempt upon the turbulent interloper.
16. City of Hudson—Poised in numbers, may good principles turn the scale.
17. The American Fair.

Volunteers.

The spirit of seventy-six—revived by the late British outrages.

The councils of our nation—may they be purely American, not tinctured by foreign influence.

Our absent friend—W. W. Van Ness.

Monsieur Genet—May he be compelled to abandon his "useful labors" in America, and to *chassee* home to the tune of *Yankey Doodle*.

The Orator of the Day.

Boston Toasts.

We select the following from the toasts drank at Boston, on the late anniversary of American Independence:—

The Day—May we remember it will be disgraceful to have *declared* Independence, if we neglect to *maintain* it.

The *Navy*—May it be strong enough to defend our shores, though it may not aspire to controul the seas.

Our Commercial Rights—May they be well understood, fairly interpreted, and vigorously maintained.

When an administration rejects the *Olive Branch*, may it be prepared to grasp the *Sword*.

May we never boast, nor despair of our *resources*;—but always have them in readiness to repel the tyrants of either the *land* or the *ocean*.

The true principles of July '76—Not less opposed to domestic military usurpation, than to foreign despotism.

National Honor, when afloat may it be on board an armed ship whose guns are not housed and whose safety is insured at the office—of the spirit of '75.

May we always prefer the administration that gave us *peace* without *disgrace*, to that which brings us *disgrace* without *peace*.

The Navy—May our Commodores be *Prebles*—and our Captains *Decaturs*.

MARRIED,

On Wednesday, the 1st inst. by the Rev. Silas Constant, Mr. LEONARD VAN HOESEN, of this city, to Miss ABIGAIL FIELD, of Peekskill.

DIED,

In this city, on the 9th inst. BENJAMIN, son of Mr. Benjamin Cooper, aged about 3 years.

Wreath.

SONG FOR INDEPENDENCE,

SUNG BY THE HUDSON VOLUNTEERS,

On the late Anniversary.

Tune—JOLLY MORTALS.

SONS of Freedom! fill your glasses,
Quaff around the sparkling wine;
Concord and her smiling graces,
Bear your off'rings to the shrine.

Hail the day when this blest nation
First the chains of slav'ry broke—
Day of our emancipation
From a galling foreign yoke.

Chaunt the praise of our fore-fathers,
Men who brav'd a tyrant's frown;
Who, 'mid mighty storms and dangers,
Pluckt a gem from Britain's crown.

Ne'er forget the blood and treasure
That our boasted freedom cost;
Nor, thro' love of ease or pleasure,
Let the valued boon be lost.

Noble youths, who love your nation,
Round your country's standard form;
Firmly swear to hold your station,
'Spite of the impending storm.

Come, be jovial, fill the glasses,
Quaff around the rosy wine;
Come, sweet Concord, with your graces,
Come, and bless the social shrine.

Miscellany.

FOR THE BALANCE.

THOUGHTS.

IT is a reverence which is due to the holy scriptures when a preacher professedly quotes them, to do it exactly. If he cannot depend upon his memory, he ought to turn to the passage and read it.

I was well acquainted with a person who declared to me that he was beset with witches on his way home at night—that a man after his decease, appeared to and conversed with him—and that he saw faires in this country. He was intelligent, inclined to tell marvellous things; but I believe that in the cases mentioned, he either wilfully departed from the truth, or was strangely deceived himself.

A speaker defeats his purpose by much and violent gesture in the beginning of his discourse. He has nothing left to enforce the more animated parts.

There is a peculiar pleasure in revisiting, after a long absence, the place in which we had once lived, especially that in which we had spent our boyish years.

In every government, there ought to be an "order of merit," to be conferred upon those who excel in any art or science.

What is called prudence is a gift of nature and is seldom or never to be learned.

It is a laudable emulation to endeavor to be among the first in one's calling.

When some persons are asked as to the knowledge or remembrance of religions things, they complain exceedingly of their bad memories. The same persons are found to remember other things well enough. When it was customary to publish the intention of marriage in church, a boy being asked what he had heard? answered, "There is a purpose of marriage between" &c.

Where a thing is possible, perseverance will surmount many and great difficulties.

When a good man hears a bad story respecting his neighbour, he will be slow in believing and cautious in repeating it.

In order to reform criminals, they should be provided with the means of religious instruction, as well as kept at labor. No salutary and lasting effect is to be expected, unless their minds are put under discipline. The prospect too of being freed from punishment, in case of reformation, is necessary.

MENTOR.

AGENTS,

FOR THE BALANCE.

New-York.

Tho's O'H. Croswell, PM *Catskill*—David Burr, and S.S. Freer, printer. *Kingston*—Bowman, Parsons & Potter, printers, *Poughkeepsie*—Michael Burnham, publisher of the Evening Post, *New-York*—C Louw, PM *Shawangunk*—Daniel Ludlow, PM *Kinderhook*—Backus & Whiting, and Websters & Skinner, *Albany*—Zachariah Seymour, *Canandaigua*—Jeremiah Van Rensselaer, jun. and the PM *Utica*—R Leavenworth, Esq *Whitestown*—Mr. Holt, PM *Cherry-Valley*—Nathan Brewster, PM *Johnstown*—E. S. Jackson and the PM *Cazenovia*—Horace H. Wadsworth, printer, *Waterford*—Samuel Crossett, PM *Aurelius*—Lionel U Lawrence, *Stillwater*—George W. Olmsted, *Onondaga*—Chauncey Woodruff, *Herkimer*—Wright, Goodenow & Stockwell, printers, *Troy*—F. Stranahan, Esq. and B. Williams, PM *Cooperstown*—Zenas Pynneo, *Sharon*—E. H Gordon, PM *Geneva*—William Alexander, PM *Little-Falls*—Guy Humphrey, PM *Marcellus*—G. Tracy, printer, *Lansingburgh*—Dodd & Rumsey, printers, *Salem*—Anth. M. Hoffman, *Argyle*—D. M'Whorter. *Clinton*—E. Payne, PM *Hamilton*—Ebenezer Caulking, PM *Sullivan*—Mr. Holmes, PM *Saratoga Springs*—Joseph Shurtleff, Esq. PM *Schenectady*—Daniel Wood, PM *Pompey*—J. Sandford. PM *Ovid*—Mr. West, PM *Niagara*; Hugh Buckley, PM *Cayuga*; Cyrenus Noble, PM *Pittsfield*; Samuel Porter. *Skencatelas Village*; Tracy Robinson, *Brookfield*; James Savage, Esq *Plattsburgh*; Elijah Porter, *Half-Moon*; William I. Hopkins, Esq *New-Hartford*; Henry M'Neil, PM *Paris*; H. Smith, PM *Granville*; A. Van Deusen, PM *Saratoga*; John Osgood, PM *Tully*; Eleazer Dana, PM *Owego Village*; Nathaniel Cole, PM *Coles'-Ville*; Ch. Stone, *Chenango-Point*; George M'Clure, PM *Bath*; William Butler, *Walton*; George Harper, PM *Ocquago*; Ozias Stevens, *Unadilla*; Peter Rechtmyre, PM *Bristol*; Jesse Williams, *Lisle*; E. Buck, PM *Chemung*; Joseph Waldo, PM *West-Ville*; Ph Church, *Angelica*; S. Hunt, PM *Windham*; Jacob Van Ness, esq. PM *Red-Hook*.

Massachusetts.

William Coolidge, jun. and Jonathan Hastings, PM *Boston*—Mr. Cushing, printer, *Salem*—Wm. Goodwin, Esq. *Plymouth*—Elisha Ruggles. *Rochester*—E. W. Allen, printer, and the PM *Newburyport*—John Brock, jun. *Nantucket*—Ashbel Strong, Esq. *Pittsfield*—Mr. Welles, PM *Lanesborough*—H Jones, PM *Stockbridge*—William Butler, printer, *Northampton*—William P. Whiting, PM *Randolph*—Isaiah Thomas, jun. printer, *Worcester*—Henry Brewer, printer, *Springfield*.

Vermont.

Huntington & Fitch, printers, *Middlebury*—David Johnson, PM *Newbury*—Z Lyon, PM and Jacob Smith, Esq. *Royalton*—Geo. Robinson, Esq *Burlington*—E. W. Keyes, Esq. *St Albans*—Thomas Foot, PM *Huntsburgh*—James Denison, PM *Shaftsbury*.

Maine.

William Weeks, printer, *Saco*—Mr. Clapp, printer, *Buckstown*.

Rhode-Island.

John Carter, printer, *Providence*.

Connecticut.

Elias Beers, *New-Haven*—John C. Gray, printer, *Danbury*—S. Richards, PM *Farmington*—J. Carrington, PM *Wallingford*.

New-Jersey.

George Sherman, printer, and the PM *Trenton*—Mr. Blauvelt, printer, *New Brunswick*.

Pennsylvania.

Thomas Welles, Esq. and Charles Miner, printer, *Wilkesbarre*—William Marris, *Philadelphia*—William Prentice, PM *Athens*.

Maryland.

Yundt & Brown, printers, *Baltimore*—Robert Moore, *Easton*.

Virginia.

Mr. Cowper, printer, *Norfolk*.

South-Carolina.

Joseph Hamilton, printer, *Georgetown*.

Georgia.

David Taylor, *Augusta*—Seymour & Co. printers, *Savannah*—B. Brewer, *Georgetown*.

Ohio.

Benjamin Ives Gilman, Esq. *Marietta*—H. Canfield, PM *Canfield*—David Hudson, PM *Hudson*.

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